

A HUGE

LORIN FARR WHO PRESENTED HIS TWO WIVES AND 326 CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN AND GREAT GRANDCHILDREN TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

LORIN FARR, of Salt Lake City, and one of the pillars of the Mormon Church, hale and vigorous in his eighty-first year, is the father of 326 children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and when recently there was a family gathering in which his brothers, Aaron and Winslow, took part, with their respective families, there was a great assemblage. A local wit said it was by Farr and away the most notable domestic foregathering of modern times, for all in all there were 555 persons, including Lorin Farr's two surviving wives.

Of Mr. Farr's thirty-nine children, thirty are living—eighteen sons and twelve daughters. All are strong, healthy and vigorous. They are prosperous farmers, merchants, lawyers and doctors. The girls have married into every station, and all have large families. Every profession and trade is represented by Mr. Farr's descendants. Mr. Farr's brothers, Aaron and Winslow, are

eighty-five and seventy years old respectively.

Although Mr. Farr is now an octogenarian, he moves, looks, acts and talks like a man twenty years younger. He attends to his varied business interests, takes long journeys and walks four or five miles any time the desire seizes him. Elijah Farr, the youngest son of the family, responded readily when questioned regarding his father and the family. He said:—

"My father, with his first wife, whose maiden name was Nancy B. Chase, came out with the first company of pioneers to Utah in 1847 and settled in Weber Valley, laying the foundation of Ogden City, a town situated at the confluence of Ogden and Weber rivers. In 1850 he was appointed by President Brigham Young as president of the Weber State of Zion, which was organized in that year.

"He married his second wife, Sarah Giles, July 28, 1851. The third marriage was con-



MR. LORIN FARR MORE THAN TWICE AS OLD AS ANY OTHER MAN IN THE COUNTRY

ELIJAH FARR YOUNGEST SON (UNMARRIED)

MRS. SMITH ELDEST DAUGHTER

MR. FARR, HIS TWO WIVES, AND ABOUT ONE HALF OF THEIR LARGE FAMILY

tracted February 28, 1852, with Olive Ann Jones. Two subsequent marriages were contracted in 1854 and 1857, with Mary Bingham and Nickoline Erickson respectively, each succeeding contract being based upon the consent of all parties concerned, mutual consent being the basis of the plural marriage system.

"In the inception of these matrimonial

arrangements three of the wives occupied separate apartments in the same establishment, living under the same roof as separate families, maintaining the most cordial and amicable relations with each other. It may be imagined that this primitive polygamous household exhibited none of the evidences that mark the commodious and luxurious dwellings of a later day.

"In 1858 separate houses were provided for the wives in most polygamous families, and thenceforth each of the wives occupied separate homes. So profoundly rooted was their belief in the divinity and sanctity of the institution of plural marriage, conceived to be inseparably associated with their eternal salvation in the endless dispensations hereafter, that envy and jealousy found no abiding places in their minds.

"The women lived in an atmosphere of sunshine and contentment, bearing and rearing strong, vigorous and healthy families of children, most of whom are still living, endowed with the priceless legacy of sound and robust constitutions. All the children, the youngest of whom is thirty-three years of age, have been given a common school

education, together with a religious training in the fundamental principles of the Gospel.

"Nearly all of the boys have done missionary work, preaching the Gospel as the Mormon people understand it, among various nations and tongues of the earth, following the ancient example set by Paul and the Apostles of preaching without purse or script.

"From the earliest period my father has been prominently and actively associated with the commercial growth and development of the northern part of the State, promoting business interests and enterprises that at that time were considered of great magnitude. He protected and completed the first woolen and flour mills in northern Utah, owning and operating them until a comparatively recent period. He was prominently identified with the building of the first line of railway that came into the State in 1862, contracting for the construction of 200 miles of Union Pacific Railroad, between Ogden and Humboldt Wells.

"He was the first Mayor of Ogden, being elected to that position in 1853, an office he continuously held, being re-elected each year for two years for a period of twenty years, declining any compensation for his service during the entire period. He served as a member of the Territorial Legislature for twenty-eight years at various intervals. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from Weber county in 1885, where he took an active part in the business of constitution making for the new State.

"Since coming to Utah he has accumulated much property, and would to-day rank among the wealthiest men of the country but for his numerous gifts to his wives and children, each of whom he provided with a liberal allowance, retaining enough, however, to maintain himself comfortably in his declining years. To each of his children he gave property worth from \$1,000 to \$5,000, the amount of the gift being determined with reference to the donee's financial circumstances. He devoted to his wives the homes formerly occupied by them, together with additional property varying from \$15,000 to \$30,000 in value. He believed in seeing the natural and immediate objects of his bounty enjoying his benefactions while living, instead of following the usual course of making the testamentary disposition to take effect after his decease."

Hewitt—I didn't think you had any idea of marrying that girl.

Jewett—My dear boy, it sometimes takes two people to get an idea.

ENOCH FARR ELDEST SON

Practising Medicine at the Zoo.

Two Veterinarians and a Pathologist on Hand to Cure Animals' Many Ills.

PERHAPS nowhere is the importance of cleanliness so thoroughly appreciated as at the New York Zoological Gardens, in Bronx Park. Here the alien candidate for Zoo naturalization runs a gauntlet as searching as that imposed by the government on immigrants from a plague port, and it is only after he has run the whole gamut of restrictions that he passes muster and is permitted to make his debut in this model animal kingdom.

The extreme susceptibility of all animals to disease makes it imperative that the new arrival be thoroughly overhauled before being admitted, and would-be smugglers of parasites or bacteria are hustled into quarantine, where they are closely observed and either slated for deportation or admission.

The health of this community is a matter seriously engaging the attention of the Zoo's two veterinarians and a pathologist. An examination of the daily reports of the keepers discloses a record of ailments closely akin to human afflictions. Coughs, colds, inflammations, cuts and bruises all have to be treated.

Dr. Blair, the resident veterinarian, discussing treatment and its attendant handicaps, dwelt on the stoicism exhibited by some animals. "This," he said, "interferes seriously with the betrayal of symptoms that would assist in a proper diagnosis of their varied afflictions."

The Spanish monkey with a part of his tail bitten off by a brother primate doesn't do a song and dance about it, but slinks away to some corner and leaves it to the keepers to discover that he is minus some part of his makeup. When this occurs he is turned over to the veterinarian, who generally removes one or two of the remaining vertebrae, doctors the appendage and then turns Jocko adrift.

Broken Bones Identified.

Broken bones and dislocations are a drug on the market. The pugnacity and delicate constitution of the monkey are a fracture producing combination. The scrappy fellow who is always troubling trouble doesn't need a search warrant to find it in the Zoo. Occasionally he gets a half Nelson on the wrong chap, and then something breaks which calls for the attention of the doctor. He first places the limb in situ, then a wad of cotton is wrapped around it, and the whole incased in a plaster of paris bandage, much to the disgust of the patient, who evinces a wholesome contempt for the proceeding.

The irritation attending a healing fracture contributes much to the misery of an already disgruntled individual, and there is a disposition on the part of the monkey to monkey with the doctor's handiwork. To prevent this a circular wooden collar, extending about six inches on all sides, is placed about his neck. Thus pilloried he is unable to interfere with the fractured member and generally recovers its use in about a month.

Skin diseases develop despite the excellent sanitary precautions observed at the Zoo, and it is only the systematic inspection and

disinfection of animals and their quarters that prevent epidemic. The larger animals, particularly the lions and tigers, also suffer from internal parasites, which are reached with a vermicide administered as pellets or tablets in their food.

The case of an Indian leopard stricken with the mange affords an illustration of the trouble encountered in the treatment of wild animals. A leopard at his best isn't very sociable, and when provided with an irritant like the mange proceeds to make himself unpopular and must be handled at arm's length. In this instance he was prodded about his enclosure with a germicide saturated swab every day for about three months. He evaded, snarled and struck at the swab at first, but as the relief the treatment afforded was better understood he submitted to it much as a cat does to the scratching of its back.

Regulating the Temperature

An all important factor in the health of the Zoo is the regulation of its various temperatures, and though this is done to a nicety the climatic conditions thus created are necessarily artificial. This seems to weaken the constitutions of the animals and rob them of the vitality necessary to withstand the severity of our erratic climate, and pneumonia results. Tropical deer and monkeys are peculiarly liable to it, but not exclusively so, as it afflicts animals from every zone. The percentage of deaths from this cause, however, is commendably small.

The casual visitor seldom detects the combativeness that lurks behind the apparent docility of the pronged animals. It seems a cruel paradox that a murderous heart should beat in a mountain sheep, yet a recent encounter between two of this species is a sad testimonial to the prowess of that animal when attacked.

In this fight the throat of a large buck was slit and the lung punctured by the antler of his adversary. Fomentations were immediately applied to the wound, and from the outset internal stimulants were given the animal. An abscess developed at the point of penetration; this was opened and drained and an antiseptic applied after syringing. The effort to save him was heroic, and, fortunately, successful.

A case emphasizing the importance of disinfection and the difficulty experienced in arriving at the proper diagnosis of a disease was that of a coyote afflicted with filaria. This is a parasitic blood worm, usually taken into the system as an egg. It causes enormous swelling, and in this case the swelling stopped the circulation and resulted in heart failure. It was the first case of its kind at the Zoo, and the symptoms betrayed by the animal in no way assisted in a determination of the malady. That the coyote was suffering intensely was apparent, but the cause of it was only ascertained after an autopsy had been held.

The filaria is remarkably prolific, and in no time will infest a whole colony of animals. To prevent this the patient is at once isolated and he and his quarters are thoroughly disinfected.

A founding asylum would be a welcome



THE GRANDCHILDREN AND GREAT GRANDCHILDREN OF LORIN FARR

adjunct to the Zoo, as very often the maternity period is marked by a decided maternal contempt for the offspring. It is then that the attaches perform the duties of a delinquent mother and extend a protecting wing over the new arrival. He or she, whatever the gender, is provided with nourishment from a bottle, the same as a child. To strengthen the bone structure, thus preventing crooked limbs and other deformities, bony material in the form of phosphates is administered in the milk.

Reptiles are handled very gingerly by the Zoo attendants, and are rarely accorded any surgical or medical treatment without first being anesthetized. For this purpose chloroform or ether is used. Snakes in captivity very often refuse to eat, and it then becomes necessary to feed them artificially. This method was introduced by Curator of Reptiles Ditmar. The refractory snake is first placed under an anesthetic and then the food, which usually consists of chickens, rabbits, mice or eggs, is crammed down his throat with the assistance of a pole. A python was kept alive in this way for more than a year, and it was necessary to feed him only once every three weeks.

These are only some of the ills enlisting the attention of the Zoo's medical staff. Many remarkable conditions of no public interest, but of considerable scientific value, are unearthed in its pathology, and it is the investigation of these that the society is fast attaining pre-eminence in the field of zoological research.

It should also be borne in mind that Zoo surgery is not to be confounded with that of the clinic, as here brute nature has to be reasoned with or overcome by force, and artifice and strategy supplant the adjuvant assurances of the hospital surgeon.

Sparks from the Trolley.

History repeats itself—You cannot find the age of a woman in the Bible.

If a fellow would settle up his debts and settle down to work he would succeed.

If you think life is a dream you had better wake up.



MRS. DRIVER, YOUNGEST DAUGHTER

The Lost Key.

By Horace Seymour Keller.

For fifty years he turned the key. And always paused to say, "I wonder who will wind the clock When I am gone away?"

It was a habit second grown, When he would reach the shelf, To say it out aloud—more times To whisper to himself.

Through all the years when babies played Upon the kitchen floor The good man used to wind the clock And question as before.

Through all the years when babies grew To man and woman state, The good man wound the old clock up Precisely ten to eight.

It was his habit in the days Of peace and joy and bliss; Ah, he was never known to slip A moment e'er remiss.

For fifty years, in storm and peace, He'd wind the clock and say— Sometimes beneath his breath so low— "When I am gone away?"

There was a heaven in his eyes I never knew until He ceased to wind the old clock up, And, like it, was so still.

Aphorisms from the Silver Poppy.

By Arthur Stringer.

"Some people come out of a book like a spaniel out of water, scattering a shower of ideas over you."

"Society, my dear, is like salt water, good to swim in, but hard to swallow."

"To make your heart, you must first break your heart."

"Life is only a vaudeville, with hunger and love for top liners."

"Humor is the tail to the kite of affection."

"Womankind is the upholstery of life, wearing the soonest where it is the softest."

"Every Klondike of achievement has its Chilkoot of adversity."

"To wear love's brand you must stand love's burn."

"After all, Rabalais' religion and women are one and the same thing—a great perhaps."

"It is the ebb tide of love that shows the mud flats of the soul."

"This dog of a life—mongrel of joy and misery that it is."

"A song in the heart is worth two in the book."

"The defeated heart," sighed the woman in black, "has the habit of burying its own dead!"

"These souls of ours are like railway bridges—they can be reconstructed even when the train of trial and temptation are creeping over them!"

"It is the under crust of motive that is the test of the moral pie!"

"A husband's jealousy, my dear, are the mushrooms on the beefsteak of matrimony!"

"We Americans have never learned to irrigate the alkali out of our humor!"

"In our age genius has to be picked green, like watermelons, so as not to spoil on the market!"

"Good men," she had once said, "are like good roads—made to walk over!"

"These illiterate temptations—they remind us that the threads which kept Gulliver down were very small threads, but there were so many of them!"

"It is a sorrowful day when the eyes of youth can gaze openly into the eyes of defeat!"

"Upward through illusion and onward through error—that is life!"

"He fretted at idleness, oppressed by the gayeties of life when they chanced to fall before the hour of the dinner gong and the Tuxedo coat!"

"With the muss there must be no divided love!"

"What is more desolate than life's moral Great Divide?"

"We prefer our pessimists young and tender, like asparagus. Ten years older and what a bore—even Hamlet might have been!"

"To a good many Americans a life of hurry is the only life of ease."

"These bookish women—they are trimmed back and stunted for the sake of the fruit!"

"Great men are rugged and lonely, like lighthouses, and, like lighthouses, they are very useful!"

"Her flashing wit was a spade bayonet with which when not piercing her enemy she intruded herself!"

"Women accept the confusion of stalwart manhood as the profoundest tribute to their own power!"